

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Hayward Lodge  
other names/site number Wood's Cabin (Smithsonian No. 24RA427)

## 2. Location

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ 

N/A
X

 not for publication  
city or town Darby, Montana vicinity  
state Montana code MT county Ravalli code 81 zip code 59829

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

    entered in the National Register     determined eligible for the National Register  
    determined not eligible for the National Register     removed from the National Register  
    other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
5	1	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / hotel

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: vernacular rustic

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: WOOD

walls: WOOD

roof: ASPHALT

other:

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### Summary Paragraph

Hayward Lodge is located adjacent to Lake Como Reservoir in the Bitterroot Mountains of western Montana.<sup>1</sup> The property, consisting of a large main lodge and five small ancillary buildings, occupies a former Forest Service recreation lease parcel on the north shore of the reservoir near its east end. All improvements are located within a narrow strip of level land at the edge of a steep cut bank overlooking the reservoir pool. The site is accessed from an unpaved loop drive on its north (front) side. Historically, the lodge owners used the area north of the building as an informal parking area. As a result, other than a few mature ponderosa pine trees, this area has little vegetation. In contrast, the steeper hill slope that rises behind the level area is covered with a moderately dense stand of old growth Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine and larch, with an understory of low-growing shrubs, grasses and forbs. Panoramic views from the south side of the lodge encompass the length of the reservoir and the mountain peaks to the west, including El Capitan, at nearly 10,000 ft. above sea level, one of the highest peaks in the Bitterroot Mountains. Most of the ancillary buildings that date to the period of significance (an outhouse, an ice house, and a wood shed) are clustered together on the hill slope north of the lodge towards its east end. The generator house, also a contributing resource, is located slightly west and down slope from the west end of the lodge. One modern, noncontributing building, a vault toilet, is located in the vicinity of the generator house.

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### Narrative Description

#### *Hayward Lodge (one contributing building)*

As stated above, the one-story, wood-frame lodge is the principal building at this site. Because the building is sited at the edge of the cut bank, the front (north) wall lies at grade, while the rear (south) wall stands about five feet above the sloping bank. The lodge has an irregular plan consisting of a central hexagonal component and two rectangular gable-roofed additions (referred to as wings), one extending west north-west and one extending east north-east from the central component. Each side of the central hexagon measures 16 feet. The 40 ft.-long wings cover two of the north-facing sections of the hexagon. Originally supported by log piers resting on stone footings, between 1999 and 2009, the deteriorating foundation was replaced with rebar reinforced concrete footings that support 8 ft. by 8 ft. posts secured to the substructure with T-straps.<sup>2</sup> All exterior walls of the lodge are covered with narrow, milled, faux-log wood siding. At the edges of the building, the siding extends past the wall edge in alternating courses, mimicking the look of a notched log building. The roof has open eaves with plain fascia boards and is covered with red "fish scale" asphalt shingles, applied in 2011.<sup>3</sup> A metal flagpole extends from the peak of the hexagonal component, and the top of an interior brick chimney extends above the roof in the north slope of the east wing. Both the east and west wings have steel stove pipes in their south slopes.

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<sup>1</sup> The reservoir is the focal point of the Bitterroot National Forest's Lake Como Recreation Area. The Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Company constructed Como Dam between 1908 and 1910. When completed, the earth and rock dam backed the waters of Rock Creek, an eastward flowing tributary of the Bitterroot River, inundating and expanding the pool of a natural lake bed in the Rock Creek drainage. In 1930, the Bureau of Reclamation assumed control of the irrigation district and rehabilitated the dam. The reservoir behind the dam is roughly 3.2 miles long with an average width of .4 miles.

<sup>2</sup> The USDA Forest Service Region 1 Preservation Team completed the work on the east wing in 1999 and 2000. Crews from the USDI National Park Service Preservation Training Center completed the work on the central component and the west wing in 2009.

<sup>3</sup> The original roof covering revealed during preparation for re-roofing, was red, green, and blue hexagonal asphalt shingles. The current shingles were selected because their appearance is close to the original in terms of pattern and shading.

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In the front (north) wall, the central component contains the main entrance with the original double doors.<sup>4</sup> Each of the wooden doors has nine lights above two horizontal panels. Another single entry is located in the east wing, adjacent to the main entrance. This entry contains a wooden door with nine lights above one wooden panel and is paired with a wood frame screen door. The wall to the east of the single entry has three window openings each with a six-light, wooden sash that opens hopper style towards the interior of the building. In the west wing, the north wall contains four window openings, three of which contain the original six-light hopper windows. The exception is the opening at the west edge of the wing, which has been boarded over from the interior. With the exception of this opening, all of the hopper windows in the north wall are paired with fixed wood-frame screens.

The rear (south) wall of the building incorporates three wall sections of the hexagonal component. The center section is filled with a ribbon of six, twelve-light hopper sash, all paired with exterior wood frame screens. The adjacent wall sections both contain a single entry located in the wall adjacent to the wing junction. The entry adjacent to the east wing contains a wooden door with twelve-lights and a wood frame screen door. The entry adjacent to the west wing contains a wooden door with three lights and a wooden three panel screen door. Both of the side wall sections also contain two window openings each with a pair of twelve-light hopper windows and fixed exterior screens. In the east wing, the south wall contains three evenly spaced window openings each with a twelve-light hopper window. In addition, an entry is located near the east end of the wall and contains a wooden door with nine lights above two panels. In the west wing, the south wall contains three window openings. These openings contain twelve-light wooden-sash casement windows, paired with fixed exterior screens.

A wooden deck extends along the entire south elevation and around the east end of the east wing. Log columns support the simple two-by-four railing. Stairs are located at the east and west ends of the deck and also opposite the entry in the central component adjacent to the west wing. The width of the deck varies from 7 ft. along the east wing and most of the central component, to 5 ft. and then to 4 ft. along the west wing. The area below the deck is enclosed with 1 in. by 4 in. vertical boards spaced roughly four inches apart.<sup>5</sup>

The east wall of the east wing contains a central window opening with a six-by-six-light sliding window. The west wall of the west wing has no door or window openings.

#### *Ice house (one contributing building)*

The ice house is located north of the lodge's east wing, near the east end of the building. This building was constructed by excavating a space into the hill slope, then lining the side and rear walls with stacked whole logs. Earth and stone is bermed along the exterior of the building. The roof structure consists of vertical log posts at the four corners of the building topped by log purlins. Two simple log trusses support the log ridge pole. Board sheathing is nailed to the ridge pole and purlins and topped with red fish-scale composition shingles. The front (south) wall of the building is enclosed by plain boards of various widths with a space left open at the top of the wall for ventilation. This wall contains an entry with a wooden five-panel door.

#### *Outhouse (contributing building)*

The outhouse is located about 10 ft. east and slightly up slope from the ice house. This is a one-story, wood frame, hexagonal building with a six-sided roof, and a stone and wood foundation. Each of the six sides of the building measures about 2 ft. 8 in. and the exterior is covered with lapped 1 in. by 12 in. boards beveled at the corners. The roof has exposed 2 in. by 4 in. rafters and is covered with red fish-scale composition shingles. A six-sided wooden ventilator is located atop the roof. The only entrance to the outhouse is located in the south-facing wall section and contains a narrow five-panel wooden door. The entry is accessed from a wooden stair with a 2 in. by 6 in. handrail on the west side.

#### *Wood shed (contributing building)*

<sup>4</sup> In 2011, the north wall of the central component was restored to its original appearance by removing a stone chimney added in about 1937, and reinstalling the original doors, which had been used inside the building.

<sup>5</sup> The deck (in its current formation) may not be an original architectural feature. Interviews with the Wood family indicate that they rebuilt the deck multiple times during their tenure at the site (1958 to 1993).

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The wood shed is located roughly 10 ft. from the east end of the east wing. This 12 ft. by 14 ft. rectangular, wood-frame building has a gable roof with exposed 2 in. by 4 in. rafters, and a stone pier foundation. The exterior walls are covered with horizontal 1 in. by 12 in. siding and the roof is covered with green rolled asphalt roofing. An opening in the southwest wall provides access to the interior. On the rear (northeast) wall, the gable end is open and a central window opening has been partially filled with boards.

*Generator shed (contributing building)*

The generator shed is located at the west end of the lodge, slightly down slope. It is a one-story, wood-frame building with a gable roof, built on a board foundation. The building measures roughly 6 ft. square. The roof has exposed 1 in. by 4 in. rafters and is covered with red asphalt shingles. Exterior walls are covered with lapped 1 in. by 12 in. boards. An entry, offset left of center in the front (southeast) wall, contains a narrow vertical board and batten door. A window opening in the rear (northwest) wall has been partially boarded over. This building formerly housed a gas-powered electric generator, which provided power to the lodge.

*Modern vault toilet (noncontributing building)*

A modern vault toilet is located about 40 feet from the west wall of the west wing, north of the generator shed. Built in 1999, this one-story, wood-frame, hexagonal building is located atop a concrete vault. The exterior walls are covered with narrow, lapped-board siding with vertical corner-board trim, and the roof is covered with the same red asphalt shingles as the historic buildings.

*Integrity*

Hayward Lodge and its associated historic buildings remain relatively unchanged since their period of construction, possessing all seven aspects of integrity: with the exception of the outhouse, the buildings occupy their original locations and the property's setting has not been modified by modern intrusive elements. The rural location of the property contributes to its integrity of location, setting, feeling and association, all of which remain strong. For the most part, the contributing buildings possess integrity of materials, workmanship and design. Changes to the main lodge include the replacement of the foundation materials, and installation of new covering, which closely resembles that of the original. The front wall of the lodge has been restored to its original appearance by the removal of the chimney that stood for most of the buildings existence. This restoration effort included reinstalling the building's original double doors, which had been moved to the interior when the chimney was added circa 1940. The built environment remains intact, an excellent example of a locally constructed and designed vernacular property.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Politics / Government

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1930 - 1946

### Significant Dates

1930 (estimated date of construction)

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Dr. Herbert Vergil Hayward (designer/builder)

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance corresponds to the ownership tenure of Dr. Herbert V. Hayward.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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## Summary Statement of Significance

Hayward Lodge is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, at the local level of significance, under criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, it is significantly associated with the US Forest Service's recreation lease program, which allowed private citizens to lease small plots of land in scenic locations for the construction of recreational residences. Under Criterion C, Hayward Lodge is significant as an example of vernacular architecture. Using the definition crafted by James Deetz:

Vernacular building is folk building, done without benefit of formal plans. Such structures are frequently built by their occupants or, if not, by someone who is well within the occupant's immediate community. Vernacular structures are the immediate product of their users and form a sensitive indicator of these persons' inner feelings, their ideas of what is or is not suitable to them.<sup>6</sup>

The period of significance identified for this property covers Dr. Herbert V. Hayward's tenure at the site, between about 1930 and 1946.

### Recreation at Lake Como and the Beginning of Forest Service Management

Lake Como has long been used by Ravalli County residents for recreational purposes. As early as 1902, a small hotel and some summer cottages occupied the lake shore near its outlet.<sup>7</sup> Between 1908 and 1910 the Bitterroot Valley Irrigation Company built a dam at the outlet to the natural lake, which raised the water level and created Lake Como Reservoir. By 1916, the area in the vicinity of Hayward Lodge had been reserved for use as an administrative site by the Bitter Root National Forest. In addition, nearly a hundred small lease lots, arranged in ten blocks, lined the reservoir's edge. The area was platted as "Lake Como Cottage Sites," and was likely an early attempt by the forest to carry out a national mandate to provide building sites for recreation homes.<sup>8</sup>

The Forest Service had accommodated private summer home development since its creation in 1905, when it added summer residences to the list of privately funded endeavors that required "special occupancy permits." This accommodation was largely due to the fact that forests in areas close to large population centers (mostly in California, Oregon, and Colorado) were experiencing increasing demand for residential sites in the forest reserves. However, it was not until 1912 that the Forest Service elevated public recreational use of the forests to the level of its other management priorities. In his annual report for that year, Chief Forester, Henry S. Graves wrote:

...With the construction of new roads and trails the forests are visited more and more for recreation purposes, and in consequence the demand is growing rapidly for sites on which summer camps, cottages, and hotels may be located. In some of the most accessible and desirable localities the land has been divided into suitable lots of from 1 to 5 acres to accommodate as many visitors as possible. The regulations of the department for handling this class of business seem to be entirely satisfactory. Permits are issued promptly and on conditions with which permittees willingly comply....<sup>9</sup>

Despite the Forest Service's implementation of a summer home permit system, problems with recreational facilities and visitors arose, such as inadequate trails, fire danger, and sub-standard short-term construction. Visitors and commercial interests complained that there was little incentive to erect permanent structures with only a yearly permit system in place. As a result, interest groups and the Forest Service lobbied Congress to pass a long-term permit act that would

<sup>6</sup> James Deetz, *In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early American Life*, 1977, Doubleday, New York, p. 93.

<sup>7</sup> Land Examinations-Big Blackfoot Milling Company. Plat of Section 32 with notes, drawn April 1902. Bitterroot National Forest Heritage Files (hereinafter BNF HF).

<sup>8</sup> "Lake Como Cottage Sites," Surveyed by A. B. Silva, September, 1916, BNF HF. Lands surrounding Lake Como were withdrawn from the public domain for inclusion in the Bitter Root Forest Reserve in 1897. However, in 1901 and 1903, individuals who wanted to file homestead and timber claims in the area challenged the withdrawal. The General Land Office rejected the claims and affirmed the federal reservation of the lands surrounding Lake Como. The USDA Forest Service assumed administration of the withdrawn lands when it was established in 1905.

<sup>9</sup> Tweed, *Recreation Site Planning*, 2.

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establish federal regulations for recreational use. On March 4, 1915, Congress enacted the Term Occupancy Act, which allowed for private development and use of national forest lands for up to 30 year terms. As a result, individuals and organizations could now build summer homes, hotels, and sanitariums without fear of imminent possession by the federal government. The act also stipulated that the land would remain under federal ownership and, upon completion of the 30-year permits the government would retain the right to cancel further renewals.

The fact that the Lake Como Cottage Sites survey occurred just a year after passage of the Term Occupancy Act, indicates that the subdivision was likely a local response to a national directive—in an area already established as desirable for recreation use. Besides the individual building lots, the 1916 survey included a Forest Service Trail along the south side of the lake and a “picnic grounds” just below the Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Company’s dam. Although established early, this recreation subdivision never achieved maximum build-out. In the second decade of the 1900s, the Bitterroot Valley population base was likely too small to warrant a recreation subdivision the size of Lake Como Cottage Sites. In addition, in 1917, the country’s attention and that of its citizens turned to World War I. Many men, including Herbert Hayward, the original occupant of the property, enlisted in the military and left their homes in Montana to serve state-side or overseas. By the end of the war, the Forest Service had adopted a new policy towards recreation residences.

### **Evolution of a permanent Forest Service recreation policy<sup>10</sup>**

In 1917, the Forest Service hired Landscape Architect, Frank Waugh, a professor of landscape architecture at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, to perform a nationwide survey of recreation uses of the national forests. After surveying recreational resources in all seven districts of the Forest Service, Waugh published his findings, consisting of an inventory of current facilities and recommendations for future development. Waugh noted the presence of small groupings of summer residences throughout the national forests as well as roads and trails that facilitated recreational use.<sup>11</sup> Waugh’s recommendations, however, proved to be the most significant component of the report. Recreation, he argued, must become a major use of the national forests, alongside grazing, logging, and water supply. The potential for recreation in the national forests was so large, he continued, that the Forest Service and the National Park Service could continue developing recreational plans as separate institutions.<sup>12</sup>

Waugh specifically addressed summer home development by emphasizing the need to carefully plan tract layout. Lots and summer homes, he argued, must be arranged according to environmental conditions and with minimal impact upon the natural beauty of the landscape. For example, good tract design might follow a natural element like a stream or lakeshore as well as consider slope and the underlying topography. In the coming years, Waugh’s outline for summer home development served as the chief reference for recreation residence tract design in the national forests.<sup>13</sup>

An additional component of Waugh’s report included his recommendation that all future Forest Service recreation planning be managed by professional landscape architects or engineers. Professional landscape design would ensure that recreation development in the national forests met or exceeded the standards established by the nascent National Park Service, and thus allow the Forest Service to develop recreation as a primary resource. Overall, Waugh recommended that forest supervisors anticipate and plan for future recreation needs. Waugh’s professional recommendations and insight significantly influenced the Forest Service’s subsequent decisions in recreation planning. Following World War I, forestry officials increasingly regarded recreation as a priority.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> The bulk of the historic context regarding the evolution of the US Forest Service recreation residence program is taken from following document: Recreation Residence Historic Contexts for Eight National Forests in USDA Region 1, July 2006. Report prepared by HHM Inc., Austin, Texas for USDA Forest Service, Northern Region One, 2006.

<sup>11</sup> Linda Lux, Judy Rose, Dana Supernowicz, Mike McIntyre, Pam Connors, Jon Brady, Jan Cutts, and Joan Brandoff-Kerr, *Strategy for Inventory and Historic Evaluation of Recreation Residence Tracts in the National Forest of California from 1906 to 1959* (Vallejo, California: Pacific Southwest Region, USDA Forest Service, 2003), 42, 58.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Tweed, *Recreation Site Planning*, 6-7.



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Based in large part upon Waugh's recommendations, soon after the end of World War I, Assistant Forester E.A. Sherman turned his attention to hiring a permanent landscape engineer for the Forest Service. Sherman's focus on recreation planning was encouraged by foresters in the California and Rocky Mountain districts, which were experiencing heavy recreational usage. In March 1919, Sherman hired landscape architect Arthur Carhart, thus initiating the Forest Service's formal attempts at recreation planning. Carhart's initial work occurred in the Rocky Mountain district, which included Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Believing that effective recreation plans had to be comprehensive rather than piecemeal, Carhart produced an overall plan for the San Isabel National Forest in Colorado. The plan included an extensive campground system, picnic grounds, roads, and trails.<sup>15</sup>

Aiding Carhart's recreation plan at the San Isabel National Forest was the newly created San Isabel Public Recreation Association, a private group dedicated to improving recreation facilities at the forest. The Forest Service at this time received no monies from Congress for recreation purposes. Special permit fees for summer homes, hotels, and resorts provided the only income related to recreation. New Assistant Forester, Leon F. Kneipp, attempted in 1920 to obtain funds for recreation development from Congress. No funds were given, however, until 1922, when Congress appropriated the small sum of \$10,000 for sanitation and fire prevention. As a result, Carhart and the Forest Service encouraged public/private relationships such as the one with the San Isabel Public Recreation Association, as it funded comprehensive recreation developments. Ultimately, however, the lack of public funding for recreation improvements greatly discouraged Carhart, whose vision required much more commitment from Congress. By the end of 1922, Carhart's frustration with the lack of federal funding convinced him to resign.<sup>16</sup>

Though brief, Carhart's tenure with the Forest Service was influential in shaping how recreation improvements were designed in the national forests. Following the advice of Frank Waugh's 1917 report, Carhart developed recreation sites that preserved the pristine beauty of individual forests by limiting the amount of summer home and hotel development and in some cases eliminating their presence altogether. Motorized vehicles were also excluded in many of his plans. Historians have since classified Carhart and other Forest Service employees as early pioneers of the wilderness concept in the national forests, which limited unnecessary development in order to preserve a natural state of beauty for thousands of recreational visitors.<sup>17</sup>

By 1924, the Forest Service no longer hired trained landscape architects, and instead shifted recreation planning responsibilities to foresters at each national forest. Despite such a decision, the national office's commitment to recreation accelerated during the 1920s under the leadership of Chief Forester William B. Greeley and Assistant Chief Forester Leon F. Kneipp. Soon after assuming the position of Chief Forester in 1920, Greeley announced that recreation was a major use of the national forests and should be afforded appropriate planning. Fred Morrell, the head of District 1, echoed these sentiments in a January 1921 letter to District 1 Forest Supervisors:

Recreation should be considered as a major use of the National Forests. It should be stimulated as a resource just as we stimulate the use of any other resource. Care should be taken that areas most 'available' should be used to satisfy present demands. We should not, for example, advertise broadcast (sic) the Forests in the Western part of this District, if to do so will result in an increased load on the local organizations which now have more than they manage in the fire problem, so long as there is plenty of available country in the Forests where the fire hazard is not considerable and the organizations are better able to look after the work. Sufficient attention should be given the activity to see that there is not 'over-organization,' meaning a concentration beyond the point where recreationists may get the maximum benefits; that no harm results to the area from over-crowding, such as tramping out ground cover, destruction of young growth and flowers; that areas be kept in

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid, 8-9.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, 10-11.

<sup>17</sup> Sutter, "Aldo Leopold, Wilderness, and U.S. Forest Service Recreational Policy," 201-205.

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sanitary condition (this means frequent, perhaps weekly, inspections of heavily used areas); that there be proper 'distribution,' that is, that new areas be opened up and the use distributed so as to get the maximum beneficial results.<sup>18</sup>

Although much of the early funding specific to recreation uses was dedicated to the construction of trails and campgrounds, the service continued to contemplate recreation residence subdivisions as a component of its recreation uses.

As indicated by a 1924 Forest Service brochure, the recreation residence program included clear instructions for lot size, availability, permit prices, and the secondary status of permit holders compared to the general public:

The Forest Service wishes to accommodate as many people as practicable. For this reason tracts desirable for summer-home purposes, except in unusual instances, are limited to 1 acre or less in area, and term permits run for a period of from 5 to 15 years, with privilege of renewal. Undue crowding between permittees is avoided, and provision is made for those who especially seek isolation and privacy. The annual rental charge for lands occupied for summer homes varies from \$5 to \$25, depending on the location....

On a few of the smaller Forests no permits for private summer homes are granted because of the limited amount of Government land available and because there are private lands near by which may be leased or purchased. . . .General use, through the reservation of open camp grounds, is always given first consideration.<sup>19</sup>

The priority of "general" or public use over private use suggests that the Forest Service intended to focus its recreation efforts on public developments. Nevertheless, the number of summer home permit holders and guests visiting the national forests increased each year in the 1920s. In 1924, the number totaled 181,825 visitors; by 1929, that number increased to 376,780. Fees collected by the Forest Service for summer homes provided needed funds.<sup>20</sup>

The 1928 National Forest Manual issued by the Forest Service included summer home regulations, thus providing additional information regarding the management of recreation residences in the 1920s:

The use of national forests as places of residence should be especially encouraged if not in conflict with other more important uses or with good administration. A residence occupied under the restrictions imposed by a permit not only reduces the fire risk as compared to transient camping, but makes of the permittee a volunteer fire fighter whose interest in forest problems is increased by reason of close contact with them and financial investment in a forest....

In the discretion of the forest supervisor, intelligible plans and estimates of proposed buildings may be required of applicants. Plans will always be required in the case of term permits. Design, rather than cost, will determine the acceptability of the plan. All structures within summer residential areas upon national forest land must harmonize with their environment. In some areas simple log huts are both suitable and adequate; in others, only buildings of good design should be permitted. It would be unfair to a permittee who had erected an expensive and attractive residence to allow an unsightly shack to be placed upon an adjoining tract....

Where tracts of land have been classified as suitable for residence purposes under the recreation plan, they may be surveyed, mapped, and laid out as lots, blocks, and groups of lots and blocks, or both. Provisions should be made for roads, trails, water systems, proper sanitation, public camp grounds, and the location of stores, hotels, and other commercial enterprises (sic), so as not to detract from the residence value of other lots. This work should be executed by men qualified by training and

<sup>18</sup> Letter from Fred Morrell, district forester to Forest Supervisors, January 25, 1921, Management Historical Booklet Management Objectives 1921-1948; Records of the US Forest Service Region 1 Historical Collection ca. 1905-1990, Region 1, RG 95, NARA Seattle.

<sup>19</sup> Government Forest Work; 1680 Region 1 History and History of the Forest Service; Records of the US Forest Service Region 1 Historical Collection ca. 1905-1990; Region 1; RG 95, NARA Seattle.

<sup>20</sup> Number of Visits to the National Forests for Utilization of the Recreation Resources Calendar Year 1924 to Present; 2300 Recreation; Gallatin National Forest; Region 1; RG 95, NARA Seattle.

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experience to establish and adhere to good engineering standards. All plans should be submitted to the district forester for approval. Where there is need of a community water system, or other like utilities, forest officers should endeavor to have them constructed and managed by some individual as a business enterprise, or by the permittees themselves under the provisions of Regulation L-4. Where this fails the facts should be reported to the district forester.<sup>21</sup>

Despite the official encouragement by the Forest Service of summer home construction, many Forest Service supervisors by the late 1920s expressed concern about the growing summer home program and how prime recreation tracts developed by permit holders were inaccessible to the public. Such a trend contradicted the Forest Service's mission of recreation for the greatest good for the greatest number. As a result, some national forest administrators began limiting the number of summer home tract developments in order to develop more general public recreational facilities.<sup>22</sup>

### **Summer Home Expansion in the Northern Region, 1919-1932**

Because of the dearth of federal funding for public recreation improvements in the national forests, the Forest Service in the 1920s turned instead to private developments like summer homes, resorts, and other special permit uses to accommodate increasing numbers of visitors. The most important factor fueling this growth was the construction of new roads into the national forests of Montana and northern Idaho. Overall, the period from 1919 to 1932 represented the most active period of recreation residence development in Region 1.

The sudden increase in summer home applications caused some national forests to reevaluate their approach to special use permits in order to manage and control growth. In April 1923, a year before the District 1 office issued circulars and a guide explaining recreation use policies, the Forest Supervisor, W.J. Derrick, at Madison National Forest wrote a memorandum to all forest officers under his control complaining of the lack of definite policies regarding special use permits. The memorandum established detailed policies related to all commercial and non-commercial special use permits. In discussing new policies for permit applications, Derrick stated that construction and improvement requests must be approved by the forest supervisor. He went on to comment on the lack of oversight of construction standards for summer homes:

Heretofore, especially in the case of summer homes or residences, both for commercial and non-commercial purposes not enough attention has been paid to the class of structures which permittees have been allowed to build, resulting in a number of special use sites on the Forest on which the improvements constructed present a shabby appearance, detracting from the appearance of that particular area, and all the neighboring areas. It is our desire to discontinue the practice of allowing the construction of unsightly buildings and to do away with those already constructed as rapidly as possible.<sup>23</sup>

Derrick's comments about aesthetics were an early example of the Forest Service's growing interest in both controlling and shaping summer homes in the national forests. Concerns about the intrusion of private summer homes upon public recreation areas as well as complaints about the unregulated nature of design were common during this period. These issues would later shape official Forest Service policy towards summer homes.

Fortunately for the Forest Service and Region 1, during the 1920s forestry officials had prepared numerous recreation land use plans despite the lack of Congressional funding for recreation. As a result, when the New Deal public works funding became available in the early 1930s, Region 1 made significant progress in recreation development. As was common during the 1920s and early 1930s, Region 1 employed foresters trained in landscape theory and recreation

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<sup>21</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *National Forest Manual* (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1928).

<sup>22</sup> Number of Visits to the National Forests for Utilization of the Recreation Resources Calendar Year 1924 to Present; 2300 Recreation; Gallatin National Forest; Region 1; RG 95, NARA Seattle.

<sup>23</sup> W. J. Derrick, Forest Supervisor to Forest Officers, Madison National Forest, April 27, 1923; Beaverhead National Forest, L-Uses 1921-1948; Region 1, RG 95, NARA Seattle.

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planning to manage new developments. In the early 1930s, the regional office hired Victor T. Linthacum as a recreation specialist, and Clarence B. Swim as a recreation sites inspector. Both foresters worked under the regional department known as the Lands Division. Linthacum in particular developed many of the recreation land use plans and surveyed new recreation sites during the 1930s.

Guiding much of Linthacum and Swim's work was Robert Marshall's recreation chapter in the 1932 Copeland Report, which provided a general planning guide for the Forest Service. Marshall's chapter designated seven types of recreation, including primitive areas, research reserves, scenic roadside areas, campgrounds, and summer homes. With this framework in mind, Region 1 recreation planners were better able to classify proper uses of national forest land. Before recreation planning could commence, however, an overall land use plan was to be completed in order to identify the individual resources available at each forest. With such a plan, recreation specialists could then identify which types of recreation developments were appropriate.

Despite the efforts of Linthacum and Swim, recreation planning at Region I lagged behind other regions. At the national level, in 1935 the Forest Service hired Albert D. Taylor, a landscape architect, to complete a national survey of recreation in the national forests. During his inspection trip, Taylor visited Regions 1, 2, 4, and 6. Of these regions, Region 1, because of its relative isolation and distance from large centers of population, faced a lower percentage of recreation visitors and as a result, had a less advanced recreation program. Taylor's overall comments regarding organizational planning mentioned that all four regions were giving recreation planning adequate emphasis. The main difference, he noted, was the number of trained landscape architects employed by the regions to aid in recreation planning. Of the four, Region 1 was the only one without a qualified landscape architect.<sup>24</sup>

Shortly after Taylor's report, Region 1 headquarters hired landscape architect Pete Peterson and an apprentice landscape architect, Mr. Beardsley. The addition of Peterson and Beardsley improved the region's ability to plan and to construct recreational resources that were sensitive to their environment. With Linthacum, Swim, Peterson, and Beardsley leading recreation planning efforts in Region 1, a distinct regional approach to recreation began to take shape. In a presentation to the Northwest Regional Planning Conference in February 1936, Linthacum outlined several key themes in the regional office's recreation philosophy. Linthacum first emphasized the benefits of recreation and the Northern Region's firm commitment to providing "outdoor enjoyment" to the general public. He also revealed the regional office's recognition of the link between transportation improvements and the increasing demand for recreation. Though the region was spread out and sparse in population, he disagreed that recreation demand would remain stagnant:

Uneven distribution of population places only 3 or 4 percent of the people in our great Mountain Division which has 28% of the total land area. This will become less and less a restricting factor as transportation is improved, and the demand for our recreation resources will increase in proportion.<sup>25</sup>

Most importantly however, Linthacum addressed the regional office's evolving hierarchy of recreational uses. Leading recreation priorities were campgrounds, picnic and playgrounds which were "open to use by all on equal terms." This sentiment mirrored the Forest Service's general emphasis towards public versus private development during the New Deal. The remaining uses, in order of priority, were public or semi-public charitable or fraternal organization sites, commercial uses such as hotels, resorts and stores, sites developed by clubs with limited membership, and finally, private

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<sup>24</sup> A. D. Taylor, "Report to the Chief, U. S. Forest Service on Trip of Inspection Through Some of the National Forest Areas in Regions 2, 4, 6 and 1" (July 26 1935 through August 22, 1935). The US Forest Service Headquarters History Collection, Forest History Society, Durham, North Carolina.

<sup>25</sup> Henry H. Gurley and V. T. Linthacum, "Criteria for Determining the Recreation Value and Use of Land." U-Supervision-Outlines, Guides, Etc. Regarding Landscape and Recreation Planning, Division of Land and Recreation, Region 1, Record Group 95, Records of the US Forest Service, National Archives and Records Administration-Pacific-Alaska Region (Seattle) hereinafter (RG 95 NARA-Seattle).

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development such as summer homes. Linthacum emphasized that proper planning was vital to the region's success in adequately meeting the rising demand for recreation resources.<sup>26</sup>

By 1937, however, the region was still behind in recreation planning. As part of a 1937-38 Region 1 recreation study, a forester addressed his concerns:

Our recreation planning, particularly comprehensive Forest plans and land use classification and management plans, is behind. Until the present project study, none of the Region Forests was entirely covered by recreation survey. This study, because of insufficient time for adequate analyses and field examinations, is, of course, only generally indicative. Additional and more dependable data are needed (except perhaps for areas of minor recreation value) before the information can be worked up into definite management plans....

Our recreation planning has been handicapped by lack of general land use plans, since, where these are not available, they must be prepared, or at least the larger pattern pretty well thought out hand in hand with the recreation plan...Shortage of planning personnel doesn't permit sufficient time to be given to either phase for proper analyses while trying to keep up with development.<sup>27</sup>

Despite such concerns, Region 1 and its recreation personnel accomplished a great deal during the 1930s. In 1937, Forest Service headquarters tasked landscape architect Ernest Walker to perform a national survey of recreation sites and facilities. His Region 1 inspection report was highly complimentary:

In concluding this report of the landscape and recreational planning being done in the Northern Region, it is obviously apparent from comments and photographs that there is a great deal of work of commendable nature being done on recreational areas, administrative developments, and other projects. Much of this work is excellent, and shows definitely measurable progress in the direction of accomplishment of high order embracing the design and construction of improvements pertaining to recreational development.

The technical personnel, Peterson and Beardsley, responsible for recreational planning and administrative site layouts is an excellent combination of ability and tact in getting results of satisfactory nature. These men are well trained and the former highly experienced in works of landscape design and construction, in fact one of the best anywhere. Per unit of personnel the Northern Region is doubtless doing as fine a job as can be found throughout any department of Government which has to do with landscape designing.<sup>28</sup>

Additional praise for recreation planning efforts at Region 1 came in 1939 from the Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands in Washington, DC, Robert Marshall. In his annual inspection report for Region 1, Marshall succinctly stated his approval: "Region 1, I think, has gone further, both in multiple-use planning and in recreation planning, than any other region in the country." Considering the challenges resulting from the relative isolation and vast territory of Region 1, this was high praise indeed.

### **Region 1 Summer Home Development, 1932-1942**

With the increased emphasis upon recreation planning during the New Deal, Region 1's approach to summer home development underwent important changes. Prior to Roosevelt's election, the region encouraged the rapid development of summer homes throughout the national forests of Montana and northern Idaho. Given the high demand and fast growth of the residence program in the 1920s, regional foresters adapted forest recreation policy to fit the need. However, with increased recreation funding and trained staff as a result of the New Deal, the regional office developed more definitive

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> "Recreation Study, Fiscal Year 1938." Region 1 Plans, Special Permits; Region 1; RG 95, NARA Seattle.

<sup>28</sup> Earnest E. Walker, Landscape Architect, "Inspection of Recreation Areas, Administrative sites, etc. Region 1, July and August 1937." U-Inspection-Recreation and Lands, Region 1. RG 95, NARA-Seattle.

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and thoughtful planning guidelines for summer homes. In keeping with the overall Forest Service mission of “the greatest good to the greatest number,” recreation planners focused their efforts to developing public campgrounds, picnic areas, scenic areas, and other facilities, while continuing to develop new recreation residence tracts in anticipation of the program’s future growth. Permits for recreation residential tracts in Region 1 actually increased between 1932 and 1937, although the rate of increase slowed from the previous ten-year period.

Helping to drive the development of summer homes in the 1930s was the region’s commitment to recreation surveys and land use plans. Supervisors at each national forest within the region located potential areas for recreation residence tracts. Foresters like recreational specialist Victor T. Linthacum provided support and performed recreation surveys at these sites. Before the tract could be developed, however, the regional office had to approve the tract’s design and placement. Once approved, individual forests could then issue permits to interested parties.

A key development during the 1930s was the establishment of a formal process for recreation plans, residence tract planning, and recreation surveys. Many of the Region 1 planning guides were developed by Linthacum. A section entitled “Residence Tract Planning” from Linthacum’s guide *Tract and Site Planning* lists the issues considered when laying out a new residence tract:

Don’t subdivide an area into lots mechanically like cutting a cake or pie.

Lot lines back from lake or stream enough to allow free community or public passage, usually minimum of 50 feet.

All structures on lots back far enough or well screened out of view from lakes or public roads.

Don’t put a lot out on a prominent point in a lake or other water or in such relation to its approach as to interfere with community access to it.

Don’t lay out a lot across any stream, however small. Keep lot lines clear so all permittees may have equal privileges in the stream.

Some adjustments or shifting of tentative road and building locations probably necessary to get best layout.<sup>29</sup>

These considerations illustrate the efforts made by regional and local forestry officials to preserve the natural setting for the public good.

In addition to planning guides, the regional office developed general construction standards for summer homes in an effort to limit the number of designs that conflicted with a natural forest setting. A 1934 document issued to the forests within Region 1 provided detailed standards for construction. The document addressed such topics as the location of the structure within a tract, the adaptation of the resource to its site, appropriate building materials, building design and architecture, plans and specifications, and landscaping advice. Despite the detailed suggestions, the regional office stated in the preface that it remained somewhat flexible regarding summer home design:

They (construction standards) do not demand any one specific treatment applicable to all cases, nor are they intended to restrict individual tastes. Instead they are a guide indicating the kinds of construction and development that are to be avoided or cannot be condoned.<sup>30</sup>

In addition to standards set by the regional office, additional national policies began to shape recreation and summer home developments during the mid to late-1930s. In 1938, a list of 32 recreation policies sent to each regional forester

<sup>29</sup> Vincent T. Linthacum, *Tract and Site Planning*, “Residence Tract Planning.” Lewis and Clark National Forest.

<sup>30</sup> “General Construction Standards for Summer Homes Under National Forest Permit, Region One,” 1934.

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did much to shape regional approaches to recreation. Following a 1939 inspection trip, Robert Marshall, the Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands, reminded regional foresters of the need to carefully plan for summer homes and limit their impact upon public enjoyment of the forests:

On the basis of this policy, summer-home areas should be laid out very conservatively. They should no longer be established within sight of lake shores, nor so close to them that people following trails along the lake shore or fishing there will be seriously disturbed by the presence of the summer homes.

In many cases summer homes were observed to be as close as 50 or 75 feet apart. There should generally be at least 125 feet between the center of summer homes in order to permit people to escape from the crowding which engulfs them during their normal life in city slums or suburbs.<sup>31</sup>

Marshall's specific observations of Region 1 and its summer home program were very positive. In a letter to Regional Forester Evan Kelley in November 1939, Marshall ranked Region 1 as "one of the two or three regions at the very top," and that its recreation developments "show outstanding originality."<sup>32</sup> An earlier 1937 recreation survey of all regions performed by landscape architect Ernest E. Walker also referenced the excellent summer home development of Region 1:

To me one of the most discouraging phases of planning in the Forest Service is that of summer home layouts, from the standpoint of land subdivision design where inadequate consideration has been given to topography, sanitation, roadways, etc., in fact about every feature of logical planning procedure, resulting in an accumulation of errors which reflect no credit to the Forest Service. It was the source of considerable satisfaction to find that the Northern Region had not wandered away on such a tangent of summer home enthusiasm as is general throughout the Service. The practice of keeping summer homes out of sight of highways, and trails, as well as back from lake shores and streams is especially commendable.<sup>33</sup>

By 1937, 57 tracts and groups of summer homes had been planned and surveyed in Region 1. Nevertheless, foresters noted that the region needed an equal number of additional surveys and new residence tracts to meet the demand from the public.<sup>34</sup> Despite the Forest Service's shift to public recreation developments in the 1930s, Region 1 made significant progress in its management of the summer home program. The establishment of new standards and planning guidelines greatly facilitated the region's ability to manage and control the spread of summer homes in the national forests. With the end of the New Deal in 1942, however, the Forest Service's recreation program was put on hold, as the nation turned its attention overseas.

### **Herbert Vergil Hayward's Special Use Permit at Lake Como**

Born in Leeds, England in 1882, Herbert V. Hayward immigrated to the United States in 1901.<sup>35</sup> After attending schools in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he was admitted to Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he received his

<sup>31</sup> Chief of Recreation and Lands, Robert Marshall to Regional forester, All Regions, January 6, 1939. U-Inspection General 1939, Region 1. RG 95, NARA-Seattle.

<sup>32</sup> Robert Marshall to Evan W. Kelley, November 19, 1939; Region 1 Robert Marshall, 1939, U-Inspection-Recreation, Region 1, RG-95, NARA-Seattle.

<sup>33</sup> Ernest E. Walker, Landscape Architect, "Inspection of Recreation Areas, Administrative sites, etc. Region 1, July and August 1937." U-Inspection-Recreation and Lands, Region 1. RG 95, NARA-Seattle.

<sup>34</sup> "Recreation Study, Fiscal Year 1938." Region 1 Plans, Special Permits; Region 1; RG 95, NARA Seattle.

<sup>35</sup> There is discrepancy among historical documents regarding Hayward's birthplace. An article in the 1930 publication, *Montana: The Land and the People*, as well as the 1930 US Federal Census indicate that he was born in Pennsylvania. In contrast, a local newspaper article published several days after his death as well as the 1920 and 1940 census, all list England as his place of birth. Plus, the 1920 census lists 1901 as the year that he immigrated to the United States. Apparently, his parents both died when he was only 7, and he may have come to the US to join an older brother who had already immigrated. Robert George Raymer, *Montana: The Land and the People, Vol. III*. The Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago & New York, 1930; *The Western News* (Hamilton, Montana) January 7, 1954 "Dr. H. V. Hayward Dies, Practiced in Bitter Root for 40 Years," p. 1 & 4; 1920, 1930 and 1940 US Federal Census, accessed through Ancestry.com.

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medical degree in 1908 at the age of 26. After completing his internship at Trinity Hospital in Milwaukee, he moved to Darby, Montana where he established his general medical practice in rented space in the former Hammond Hotel.<sup>36</sup>

In 1911, Hayward married Grace Kerlee, the daughter of a local rancher. He remained in Darby until 1917, when he enlisted in the US Army Medical Corps. He served at Camp Grant, Illinois and at General Hospital 29, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. During his wartime service, Hayward first served as a surgical assistant then as acting surgeon in charge of abdominal cases. He was discharged in 1919, after which he returned to his practice in Darby where he lived until at least 1920.<sup>37</sup>

By 1930, Hayward had moved his family to Hamilton where he continued to practice medicine until his retirement in 1951. Over his forty-year medical career, Hayward became a well-respected surgeon—a member of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons and of many state and regional medical associations. Hayward also was an active participant in various fraternal and service organizations, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B. P. O. Elks), the Lions Club, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the American Legion. He also rose to the level of a Royal Arch Mason. An article in *The Western News*, written three days after Hayward's death in 1954, credits him with successfully influencing Margaret P. Daly "to build the splendid Marcus Daly Memorial Hospital in Hamilton."<sup>38</sup>

Although Hayward's prominence in the Montana medical community is noteworthy, he also pursued a variety of outside interests. He was an early and enthusiastic proponent of automobiles, followed by motor boats, and lastly by aviation. As stated in *The Western News*:

Hayward was a remarkable man. He possessed unbounded energy and an inquiring mind, which demanded "to know" the answers. This was coupled with a mental ability capable of making swift decisions and a daring that meshed finely with his investigative intellect. ...His scientific inclination permitted him to readjust his viewpoints upon the efficacy of established or suggested nostrums, and the flexibility of viewpoint was to find him pondering the values of some new and some old remedies in the field of medicine as he reached the time to retire from active practice in 1951.

Hayward did not confine his interests to the field of medicine and surgery. His restless energy resulted in his entry into a wide range of fields utterly unrelated with his profession. ... During his lifetime in the Bitter Root he built 12 different structures, including the rebuilding of the residential property in which he died .... Another structure which he had built was the Medical Arts building which is now the property of Dr. Armon Meis. He built a cabin a Medicine Springs and another at Lake Como....<sup>39</sup>

Besides the many buildings to his credit, Hayward also built boats, specifically cabin launches. He built two of these wooden boats, both named *Osprey*, which he operated on Lake Como. Hayward often combined his recreational activities with those of his service organizations. For example, in May of 1930, he took a few members of the American Legion for an outing on Lake Como to measure the depth of the lake.<sup>40</sup> Similarly, in 1933, Hayward entertained US Surgeon General, Hugh S. Cumming, at his cabin on Lake Como.<sup>41</sup> Cumming had come to speak to the local Lions Club about Rocky Mountain spotted fever and the expansion of the public health research facility in Hamilton.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> The 1911 edition of the R. L. Polk Directory for Ravalli County describes Darby, with roughly 200 residents, as follows: "A prosperous growing town situated at the terminus of the Bitter Root branch line of the Northern Pacific Ry. This town is surrounded by unsurpassed fruit land, equal to any and superior to most of the fruit land in the Bitter Root Valley. ... Just at the beginning of its development, Darby already supports 2 hotels, 2 restaurants, 3 general stores, 1 clothing store, 1 cigar store, 1 drug store, 1 jewelry store, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 harness shop ... and a commercial club, with the orders of Odd Fellows, Modern Brotherhood of America, Owls and a Rebecca lodge." R. L. Polk *Missoula and Hamilton City Directory, and Missoula, Ravalli and Sanders Counties Directory*, 1911, p. 532.

<sup>37</sup> 1920 US Federal Census, accessed from Ancestry.com.

<sup>38</sup> *The Western News* (Hamilton, Montana) January 7, 1954 "Dr. H. V. Hayward Dies, Practiced In Bitter Root for 40 Years," p. 1 & 4;

<sup>39</sup> *The Western News* (Hamilton, Montana) January 7, 1954.

<sup>40</sup> *Helena Daily Independent*, Sunday June 1, 1930, p.11.

<sup>41</sup> Cumming was served as the fifth Surgeon General of the United States between 1920 and 1936.

<sup>42</sup> *Helena Independent*, August 26, 1933, p. 6.



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By the mid 1930s, Hayward had turned his attentions to flying. In late April of 1935, he and another man, Ralph Peterson, purchased a plane and had it flown from Salt Lake City to Hamilton, making it the first “home owned” aircraft in the city.<sup>43</sup> His interest in flying led him to advocate for the construction of buildings at Hamilton’s old airport. Ten years later, Montana Governor, Sam Ford appointed Hayward to the newly established, Montana Aeronautics Commission, which had “jurisdiction over all phases of private and commercial aviation in Montana.”<sup>44</sup> Hayward represented the Montana Pilots Association on the commission.

It was Hayward’s interest in motor boats that likely influenced his decision to build his ‘Hayward Lodge’ adjacent to Lake Como in the late 1920s or early 1930s.<sup>45</sup> Some local sources indicate that Hayward built his lodge in 1928. However, it was not until October of 1930, that he obtained a Special Use Permit for one acre of land on the north bank of the reservoir for use as a recreation residence site. The permit covered land “as designated and the boundaries marked on the ground by the Forest Officer in Charge ...” in the NE¼ NE¼ of Sec. 31, Township 4 North, Range 21 West, within the Bitterroot National Forest.”<sup>46</sup>

Hayward’s first improvement to the site may have been a dock for the *Osprey*, at the edge of the reservoir pool. However, the cabin followed soon thereafter. There is no documentation to suggest that Hayward needed to have his design approved by the forest before construction. Other than early concerns about the “shacky” appearance of some improvements erected on lease sites, the Forest Service had not yet developed standards for recreation home construction. Rather, the design of the building and the materials that he used in its construction appear to be totally his own.<sup>47</sup> In 1937 Hayward modified the lodge by replacing the original double entry in the north wall with a stone fireplace. At that time, he moved the original exterior doors to the interior of the building, where they separated the room in the central component from the two wings.<sup>48</sup>

Hayward retained his Lake Como recreation home for only sixteen years. During WWII, he donated the *Osprey* to the US Navy, which used it for patrolling the Pacific Coast. Hayward had also increasingly turned his attention to flying. Perhaps for these reasons, on July 1, 1946, Hayward sold his cabin and “all appurtenances and equipment” to his friends C. M. and Lois Buxton. He wrote to then-Bitterroot Forest Supervisor, G. M. Brandborg, notifying him of the sale and asking that the Special Use Permit be transferred to the Buxtons. Brandborg notified the Buxtons on July 26, that he had approved the transfer.<sup>49</sup> The Buxtons owned the lodge until 1958, when they sold the improvements to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood of Chandler, Arizona. The Woods used the lodge and its outbuildings for the next 35 years. Besides enjoying the use of the building for their own family gatherings and vacations, the Woods offered its use to local organizations such as the Girl Scouts. Prior to the expiration of their Special Use Permit at the end of December, 1993,

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<sup>43</sup> *Helena Independent*, May 2, 1935, p. 6.

<sup>44</sup> *Helena Independent Record*, Friday July 13, 1945, p. 3.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>46</sup> Herbert V. Hayward to G. M. Brandborg, Supervisor, Bitter Root National Forest, July 1, 1946. Bitterroot National Forest Heritage Files (hereinafter BHF). As noted by Mary H. Williams, Bitterroot National Forest Heritage Program Manager, informal agreements with district rangers or forest supervisors were not uncommon in the early days of the Forest Service. Therefore it is possible that Hayward built his lodge prior to acquiring his Special Use Permit.

<sup>47</sup> Hayward’s choice of imitation or “faux” log siding for his recreation residence would probably not have been reviewed favorably by the Forest Service. During the early 1930s, employees of Region 1 engineering developed standards for its own buildings and compiled a manual of acceptable construction styles to guide agency improvements. The 1935 ‘revised’ edition of the manual contains the following guidance: “The use of log siding is not considered desirable since buildings so finished have an artificial or counterfeit appearance.” C. P. Fickes *Region One Handbook, Construction and Maintenance of Forest Improvements*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, revised edition, 1935, p. R-2.

<sup>48</sup> Besides rebuilding the front entrance, Hayward may have applied the faux log siding to the building in 1937. The edge profile of the building’s exterior siding appears flat in historical photographs. However, a photo of the building taken soon after construction of the exterior chimney clearly shows the curved profile of the log siding.

<sup>49</sup> Hayward reminded Brandborg that the per annum fee for the permit had been reduced to \$10 in 1935. Herbert V. Hayward to G. M. Brandborg, Supervisor, Bitter Root National Forest, July 1, 1946; G. M. Brandborg to C. M. Buxton, July 26, 1946; BHF.

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the Woods offered to donate the buildings to the Forest Service. Regional Forester, David F. Jolly, acknowledged the donation in January of 1994.<sup>50</sup>

After acquiring the buildings from the Woods, the Bitterroot National Forest included Hayward Lodge in the cabin rental program. Stabilization of the lodge building occurred over a ten-year period between 1999 and 2009, when USDA Forest Service and National Park Service preservation teams repaired the deteriorated foundation. Restoration of the building to its original appearance, by the removal of the stone chimney, occurred in 2012.

### *Architectural Significance*

Hayward left no personal papers to explain his reasons for building his lodge in its unusual hexagonal shape. However, the manner in which he conducted his life suggests some possibilities. First, his participation in Freemasonry, suggests that Hayward may have attributed more than geometric meaning to the hexagon. Masonry as a whole is replete with symbolism, some of which involves geometric forms found in nature. Writing in 1917, Albert G. Mackey, M.D., compiled his "Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences."<sup>51</sup> Mackey identified the hexagon as one component of the symbol ("camp") of the Scottish degree of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, "the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite."<sup>52</sup> The hexagon "formed by six triangles, whose apices converge to a point, is a symbol of the universal creation, the six points crossing the central point, thus assimilating the hexagon to the older symbol of the point within a circle."<sup>53</sup> Hayward, who attained the ritual degree of Royal Arch Mason, the fourth (highest) degree conferred by Royal Arch Masonry, must have embraced the symbolism of Freemasonry.<sup>54</sup>

Alternatively, Hayward may have chosen the hexagonal design for his structures based upon the "honeycomb conjecture." Using evidence from the hexagonal shape of honey bee combs, in 36 BC Roman, Marcus Terentius Varro suggested that a structure composed of hexagons would be more compact than a structure built with squares or triangles. Although he could not prove it mathematically, Varro thought that a hexagonal honeycomb would have the smallest total perimeter. It was not until 1999, that Thomas Hales, a mathematician then working at the University of Michigan proved the conjecture mathematically. Hayward was a well-read individual with a wide range of interests, and his choice of the hexagon as inspiration for his recreational cabin, may simply reflect his knowledge of Varro and of later scholars works regarding the honeycomb conjecture. Whatever the source of Hayward's inspiration, the hexagonal buildings that he erected on his recreation lease site are a physical reflection of his personal beliefs, and thus represent an excellent example of vernacular architecture.

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<sup>50</sup> David F. Jolly, Regional Forester to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood, January 11, 1994, BHF.

<sup>51</sup> Albert G. Mackey, M.D. *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences Comprising The Whole Range of Arts, Sciences and Literature as Connected with the Institution*. Philadelphia, McClure Publishing Co., 1917. Accessed through Google Book Search.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid, p. 869-870.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid, p. 380.

<sup>54</sup> As described in contemporary Masonic literature: "This (Royal Arch) Degree encompasses the entire era of Ancient Craft Masonry. In the Masonic progression you witness the preservation of the Master's Word and it's (sic) tragic loss. That secret which laid (sic) buried in darkness for 470 years. In this Degree we find the completion of the Master's Degree and the recovery of the Word. After the first Temple was destroyed and the Israelites carried away captives to Babylon, where they lived for about 70 years. Here, many acquired considerable wealth and attained high rank and influence in the Chaldean government. However, when liberated by King Cyrus, many of them returned to Jerusalem and began rebuilding the Temple. In this degree you represent sojourners on their return to Jerusalem from Babylonian Captivity. You have come to help, aid and assist in the rebuilding of your city and its Temple, without hope of fee or reward. This Degree ... completes the circle of progression in Ancient Craft Masonry. The discovery of the long lost Masters Word. Its lessons are the essence of Masonic truth taught by receiving a lesson in Humility." <http://www.ram-mi.org/iformation>, accessed, October, 2014.

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Mackey, Albert G, M.D. *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences Comprising The Whole Range of Arts, Sciences and Literature as Connected with the Institution*. Philadelphia, McClure Publishing Co., 1917.

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☒ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository: Bitterroot NF Heritage Files

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 1 acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>713105 m E</u> Easting	<u>5105006 m N</u> Northing	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing
	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is a rectangle (198 ft. by 220 ft.) located in the NE ¼ NE ¼ NE ¼ of Section 31, T4N, R21W as shown on the attached survey map.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary incorporates the improvements built by Dr. Herbert V. Hayward within his Bitterroot National Forest Special Use Permit lease site.

Hayward Lodge  
Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana  
County and State

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Janene Caywood

organization CRCS

date November 29, 2014

street & number 1002 South 6<sup>th</sup> St. West

telephone 406 728-9190

city or town Missoula

state MT

zip code 59801

e-mail crcs@montana.com

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

---

### Photographs:

---

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

#### All Photos:

Name of Property: Hayward Lodge

City or Vicinity: Vicinity of Darby, Montana

County: Ravalli State: Montana

Photographer: C. Milo McLeod

Date Photographed: October 21, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of \_\_\_\_.

See Continuation Sheets

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

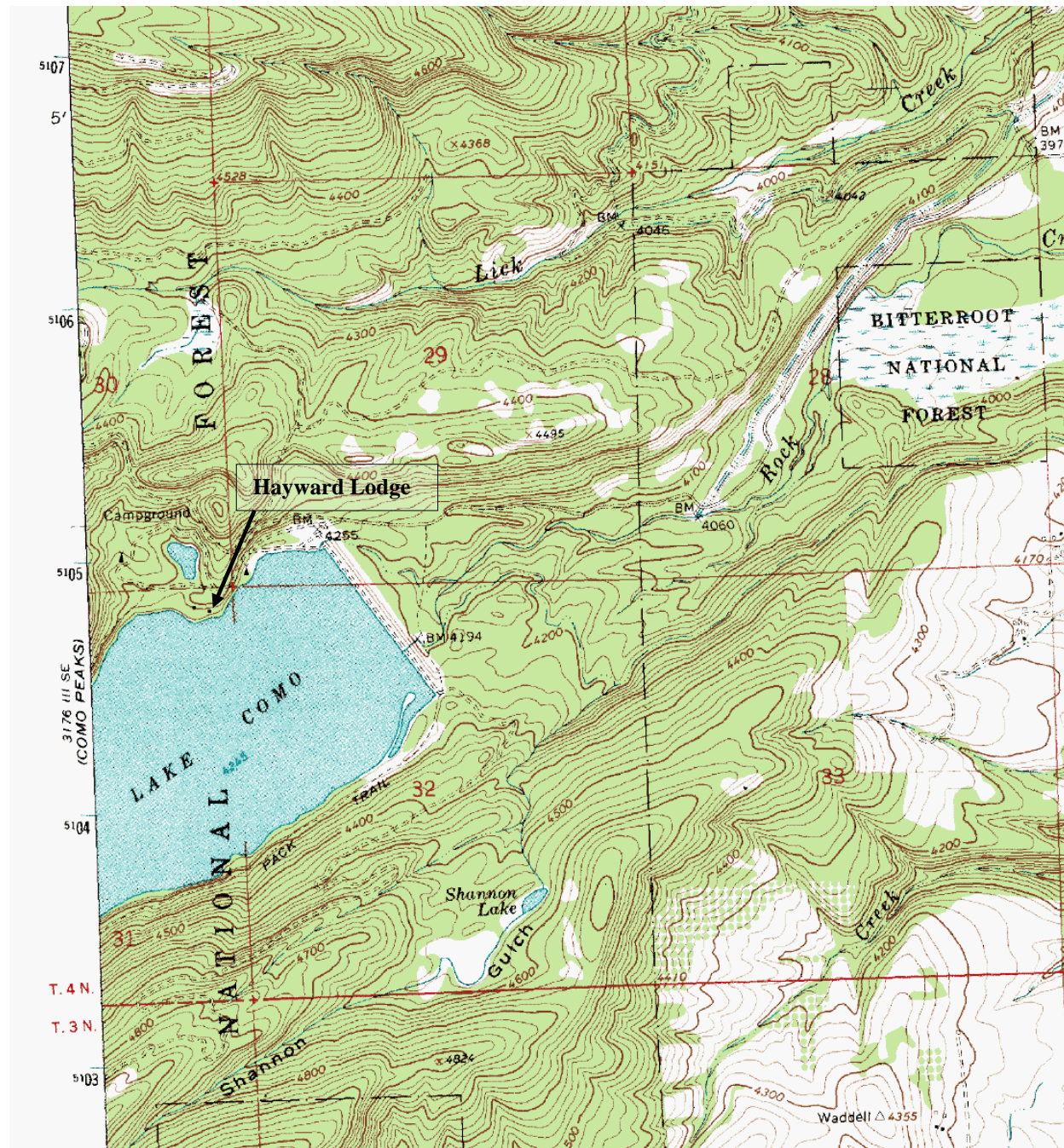
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information: Maps and Historic Photographs

Page 21



Location of the Hayward Lodge. Found on the Darby, MT (1964) 7.5' topographic map.



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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

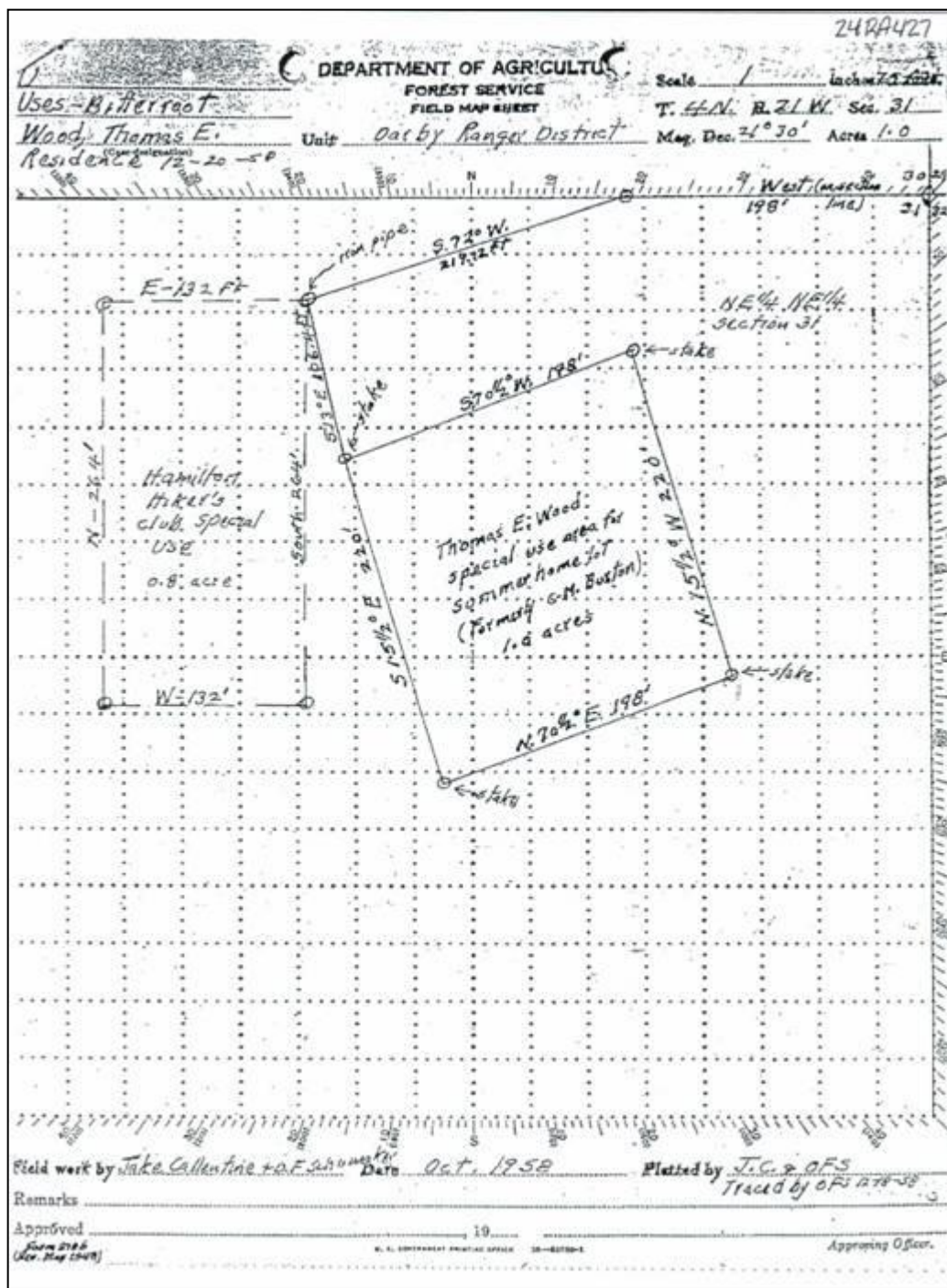
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information: Maps and Historic Photographs

Page 22



Plan of the lease site drawn in 1958 for the transfer to the Woods. (BHF)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

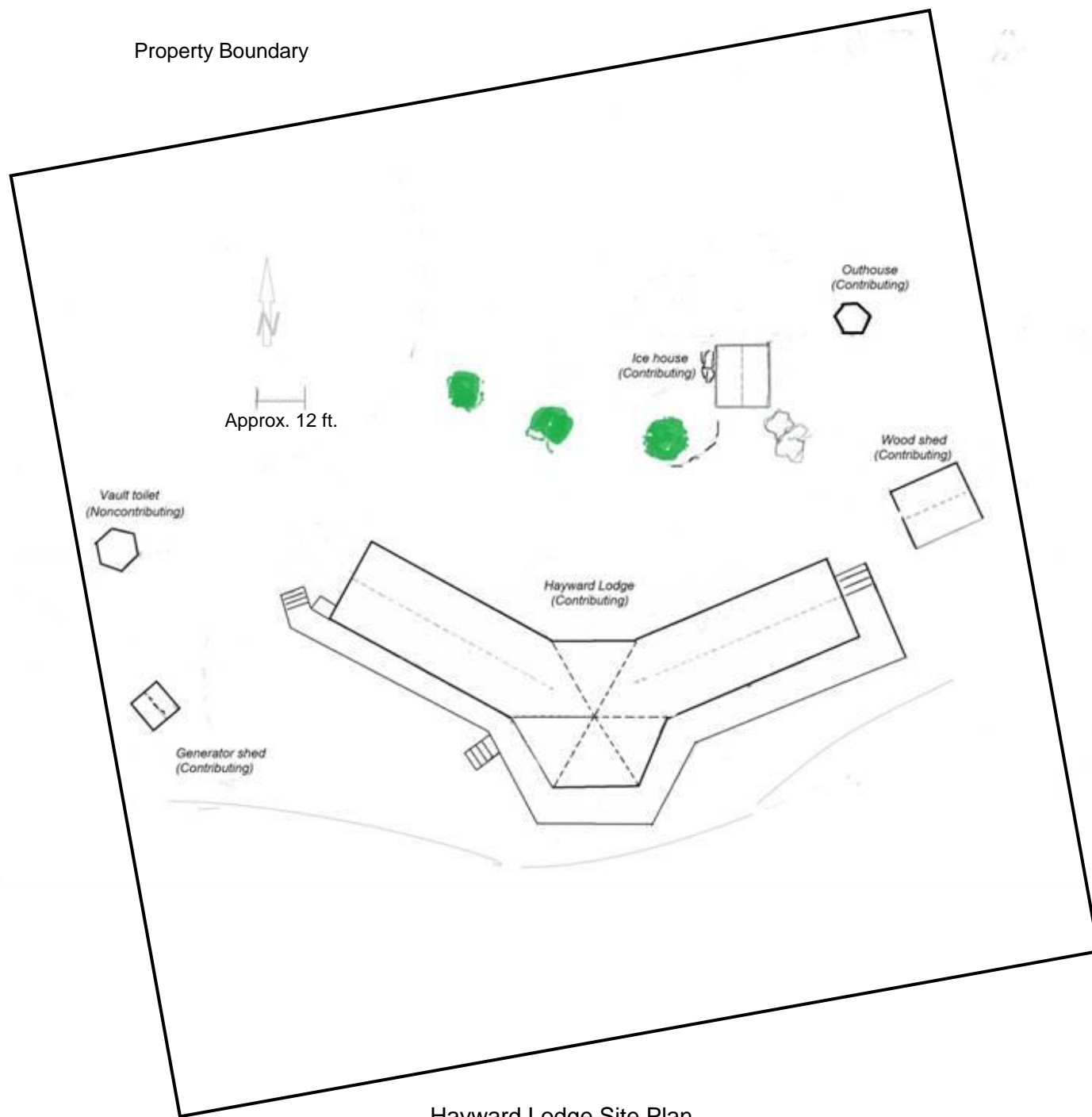
Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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2013 Google Earth Aerial View of Hayward Lodge.  
(The large building to the left is the Hamilton Hikers Club building)



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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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North elevation of Hayward Lodge, soon after completion  
(Bitterroot National Forest Heritage Files).

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Historical photograph of Hayward Lodge after construction of the exterior chimney.  
The fascia boards may have been added at this time.  
(Photo courtesy: Ravalli County Historical Society).



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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number National Register PhotographsPage 27**All Photographs:**

Name of Property: Hayward Lodge

City or Vicinity: Vicinity of Darby, Montana

County: Ravalli State: Montana

Photographer: C. Milo McLeod

Date Photographed: October 21 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:



Photo 0001 Looking southeast along the upper portion of the gravel access road into the site.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Photo 0002 Looking southeast to Hayward Lodge and the circular drive that accesses the north wall of the building.



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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

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County and State

N/A

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Photo 0003 Hayward Lodge: looking south at the east end of the east wing.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

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N/A

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Photo 0004 Hayward Lodge: south wall of the east wing showing the enclosed area below the deck.



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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Photo 0005 Hayward Lodge: looking northwest to the south walls of the hexagonal component (left) and the east wing.

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Hayward Lodge

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Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Photo 0005 Hayward Lodge: looking northeast at the south walls of the center, hexagonal component.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Photo 0006 Looking northwest along the south wall of the west wing.

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Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Photo 0007 Hayward Lodge: looking southeast towards the west end of the west wing.



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Hayward Lodge
Name of Property
Ravalli County, Montana
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 0008 Hayward Lodge: looking southeast along the north wall of the west wing, the central component and a portion of the east wing.

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Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Photo 0009 Hayward Lodge ice house: looking northwest to the front (south) and east walls.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Photo 0010 Hayward Lodge ice house: looking east south-east to the rear and west walls.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Photo 0012 Hayward Lodge outhouse: looking north to the front (south) wall of the outhouse.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Photo 0013 Hayward Lodge outhouse: looking south to the rear of the outhouse.



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Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Photo 0014 Hayward Lodge wood shed: looking southeast to the front and side walls.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 0015 Hayward Lodge wood shed: looking northwest to the side and rear walls.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

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Photo 0016 Hayward Lodge generator shed: looking west to the front and northeast side walls.



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Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

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N/A

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Photo 0017 Hayward Lodge generator shed: looking east to the rear and southwest side walls.

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Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 0018. Hayward Lodge modern vault toilet: looking west.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Hayward Lodge

Name of Property

Ravalli County, Montana

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo 0019. Looking southwest along Lake Como Reservoir and the surrounding peaks of the Bitterroot Mountains.